ORIGIN/ACTION

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ARA	EUR	FE
NEA	CU	INR 5
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AGR	COM	FRB
INT	LAB	TAR
TR	XMB	AIR 5
RMY 3	CIA 20	NAVY 5
OSD 33	USIA 10	NSA 3
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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A-112 NO. | UNCLASSIFIED HANDLING INDICATOR

RECEIVED DEPT OF STATE AUG 17 2 49 PM 1967 AIRGRAM BRANCH

TO : Department of State

INFO: BANGKOK
CINCPAC
DANANG
VIENTIANE
CINCPAC FOR POLAD

FROM : Amembassy SAIGON

DATE: August 8, 1967

SUBJECT : Phan Khac Suu - Phan Quang Dan Presidential Campaign Platform

REF : SAIGON 2348

Transmitted as an enclosure to this airgram is the campaign platform of the Phan Khac Suu - Phan Quang Dan slate (summarized reftel). The document also includes biographical sketches of Suu and Dan.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
REVIEWED BY Joan Izenberg DATE 10/6/81
RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE
13 AUTH. REASON(S)
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Enclosure: As stated.

Action Taken
Date of Action 8/17/67
Action Office Symbol
Name of Officer

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Drafted by: POL:DFLambertson/kec

Contents and Classification Approved by: POL:JACalhoun

Clearances: POL:TJCHeavner

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Enclosure
Saigon A-112

PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

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Presentation of the Slate "The Buffalo and the Ploughman"

- - - - - -

The ploughing buffalo works under the early morning lights,

The country sings the song of peace and freedom.

CURRICULUM VITAE:

Mr. PHAN-KHAC-SUU - Born in 1905 from a family of farmers in My-Thuan village (Can-Tho province). Studied in France in 1924, holds two diplomas in Agriculture. In 1930 participated in the demonstrations staged by students in Paris protesting against the condemnation of the Vietnamese patriots in Yen-Bay (North Viet-Nam). Returned to Viet-Nam and assumed the function of division chief of the Economic and Technical Research Bureau. In 1940 joined the Vietnamese Revolutionary Party. Condemned to eight years of hard labor by the French Military Court with confiscation of property and deported to Con-Dao Island on the charges of attempting to overthrow the French colonialists' regime in Saigon. Returned to mainland in 1945 and participated in the struggle against the French colonialists in war-zone IX until 1948. Became chairman of the Social-Democratic Party in 1948. In 1949 went to China then returned to Saigon to assume the function of Minister in charge of the Ministries of Agriculture, Social Welfare and Labor upon former Emperor Bao-Dai's invitation. Participated in negotiations with the French on the questions of economy and finances. Resigned after five months of office because of the French lack of sincerity. Invited by Ngo-dinh-Diem in 1954 to assume the function of Minister of Agriculture concurrently Director General of the Department of Land reform. Resigned to protest against Mr. Diem's dictatorial

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regime. Elected to the National Assembly in 1959. Fought dictatorship within the National Assembly. Participated in the Revolution of November 11, 1960, arrested and condemned to eight years of reclusion. Freed after the Revolution of September 1, 1963. In 1964 elected Chief of State by the State Council to organize a care-taker government with a view to handing over state power to the people according to the provisional charter. Resigned in 1965 for faithfulness to the Charter when the latter was replaced by the provisional convention (of June 1965). Elected to the Constituent Assembly in September 11, 1966. Elected Speaker of the Constituent Assembly, then reelected Speaker of the provisional National Assembly.

PHAN-QUANG-DAN - Graduated Doctor of Medicine from Sorbonne University (France), Doctor of Public Health from Harvard University (U.S.A.). Born in 1918 in Nghe-An (North Central Viet-Nam). In 1939 joined the movement struggling for the restoration of national sovereignty led by Prince Cuong-De (Phuc-Quoc-Hoi). Joined the Greater Viet-Nam Peoples Politics Party in 1940 upon the dissolution of the Phuc-Quoc-Hoi. In 1945 set up a hunger relief organization for the people of North Viet-Nam. Managing editor of the newspaper Thiet-Thuc. Leader of the Popular Social Movement. Protested against the provisional agreement of March 6, 1946 and left for Shanghai (China). During the years 1947-1948, participated in negotiations with the French, assumed the function of Minister of Information, organized the Viet-Nam Press and the Popular Education Bureau. During the years 1949-1951 protested against the Treaty of March 8, 1949 by quitting the Ministry of Information. Did not accept the functions of Health Minister, Minister of Interior and Defense Minister offered by former Emperor Bao-Dai. Organized the Vietnamese Republican Party among the Vietnamese in Europe and Thailand. Worked as journalist and lecturer, and conducted campaign for the independence of Viet-Nam through the good offices of the United Nations. During the years 1954-1955 set up in Egypt, together with North African Revolutionaries, the Anti-French Colonial Front. Campaigned throughout Asia for the independence of the Republic of Viet-Nam. During the years 1955-1958 set up the Free Democratic Party after having returned to South Viet-Nam. Wrote for "Thoi-Luan" daily. Had the highest number of votes in Saigon, in the election for Representatives in 1959. Unjustly eliminated from the National Assembly.

During the period which preceded the Revolution of November 11, 1960 criticized the government over the radio. Had all properties confiscated. Imprisoned in room P. 42 at Saigon Botanic Garden.

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Sentenced to seven years of hard labor and deported to Con-Dao penitentiary-island. Returned to the mainland after the Revolution of November 1963. In 1965 elected to Gia-Dinh provincial Council with the highest number of votes gathered by a candidate anywhere in the country. Elected chairman of Gia-Dinh provincial council. Campaigned against the lottery blackmarket and the abuse of taxation in public markets, for protection to labor unions and to tenants threatened to be driven out by their landlords. Made contacts with Provincial Councils throughout the country. In April 1966, elected chairman of the National Political Congress. Urged the government to accelerate the election of the National Assembly to advance towards an elected government. Elected to the Constituent Assembly in September 1966, with one other member of list. Struggled for the amendment of decree-law 021/66 with the view to secure genuine legislative power for the Constituent Assembly. Author of constitutional provisions acknowledging political opposition, granting protection to peasants, workers and ethnic minorities' interests. Teacher of preventive medicine at the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, using Vietnamese language in teaching, Business Office in Ba-Chieu.

Dear Compatriots of the Entire Country:

We run for election on a position of national self-determination and with a firm determination to carry out the following program if elected:

POLITICS

- Consolidate the legal regime; Just reward and punishment for all; Restore authority and prestige to the nation.

- Achieve implimentation of the constitution; Protect the interests of the people, particularly in rural areas; Put an end to all arbitrary arrests; Guarantee freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and freedom to set up labor unions; Assist political parties to develop into large organizations; Encourage legal political opposition.

- Achieve the establishment of democratic structures:

1) Election of the House of Representatives to complete the organization of the National Assembly;

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2) Organize the Supreme Court with the aim of guaranteeing the independence of the Judiciary;

3) Organize the Inspectorate in order to erradicate corcuption, particularly at the leadership level;

4) Organize the Economic and Social Council in order to permit all classes of people to participate in the achievement of social justice and the establishment of an economy for the masses;

5) Consolidate popularly elected councils.

- Strengthen military discipline; Reform the branches of the armed forces on the basis of good behavior, capability and feats of arms without regional, religious or political discrimination; Set the period for military service to three years for all, draftees will be automatically discharged after the above-mentioned period except in cases of voluntary re-enlistment.

- Facilitate access to the rank of officer for all non-commissioned enlisted men who are known for their feats of arms or leadership ability, whether or not they have diplomas; Grant scholarships and provide work for discharged military men; Provide aid and assistance to disabled military men and families of the dead.

- Reorganize the administrative machinery and technical agencies on the basis of capability and zeal; Develop the government cadres' morale; Facilitate access to higher echelons for low ranking civil servants who want to better their positions, after submitting them to training courses.

ECONOMY AND SOCIAL WELFARE

- Achieve an agrarian revolution:

1) Limit land ownership to fifty hectares;

2) Distribute land to peasants. Acknowledge peasants' ownership of land cultivated by them;

3) Moratorium on agrarian taxes during wartime, relieve peasants of taxes formerly due;

4) Make low-interest loans easily accessible to all farmers, allow repayment of those loans by means of farm products;

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5) Indemnify landlords by means of stocks in government enterprises or land to be developed for large-scale cultivation;

6) Clear uncultivated land with the view to giving it to discharged military men for development of plantations.

- Help people in cities to acquire their own houses.

- Guarantee freedom of investment, the government only playing a directive and moderating role. Set up new enterprises with the view to progressively selling them to private individuals. Guarantee the right of all workers to have their share of profit in the prosperity of the enterprises which employ them. Reserve a number of stocks for workers.

- Promote a self-sufficient economy. Protect Vietnamese workmen and domestic products. Use allied aid for modernizing and mechanizing agriculture. Set up basic economic agencies. Develop industry and trade. Accelerate production. Limit the employment of foreign manpower to those areas in which there is a shortage of Vietnamese experts.

- Protect the value of the piastre. Fight against inflation. Put a stop to the rising cost of living.

- Reform and rationalize the tax system to cut down the burden on the needy.

- Build more public markets, hospitals, schools, roads. Develop drainage system, provide villages and working people's quarters with electric power.

- Provide aid to ethnic minorities.

- Organize social security to bring relief to the unemployed and the sick. Develop preventive medical care organization for the betterment of public health.

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

- Restore and develop traditional culture and study of Chinese characters. Promote scientific studies. Set up a National Academy to write a Vietnamese encyclopedia. Restore discipline in schools. Complete the compulsory and free education system in elementary schools. Develop Technical High Schools, form intermediate-level cadres for agricultural, industrial

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and commercial specialties. Guarantee administrative autonomy to universities. Reorganize the universities so that they become both training centers and research centers. Organize vocational centers to form talented servants for the country. Encourage the establishment of women's organizations, youth and sports organizations.

DIPLOMACY

- Take the initiative in diplomatic activities. Tighten diplomatic ties with the Free World. Broaden relationship with Afro-Asian countries. Improve diplomatic relations with neighboring countries such as Laos, Cambodia and Burma in order to achieve the establishment of a common market of Southeast Asia.

PEACE

- Open the door for all necessary talks. Negotiate directly with North Viet-Nam.

- Endeavor to achieve a mutual and simultaneous de-escalation of the war, conducive to the conclusion of a cease fire.

- Widen the range of political, economic, social and diplomatic activities to support military efforts and achieve an early end of the war.

- Promote military-civilian solidarity and greater national unity to re-establish peace in freedom.

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